

EVENING BULLETIN.

FRIDAY EVENING, JAN. 23, 1857.

BRITISH ARMY IN HINDOSTAN.—Most persons have a very erroneous idea of the distribution of the British troops, and the strength of the Indian army. The following is a return of the British and Indian army, made more than thirty years since in a time of peace. The probability is that it is much stronger now:

Royal Troops—Cavalry and Infantry.....	22,530
East India Company's European Troops.....	7,713
Company's Native Cavalry.....	11,011
Native Infantry.....	132,815
Native Artillery.....	8,750
Irregulars.....	24,741
Invalids and Pensioners.....	8,879
Total Indian Army.....	213,452

Here is an immense army, of which about one hundred thousand are available in the field. Unite this army with the Afghans, and the perfect control of every foot of the seas, and with the finest part of Persia exposed from the coast, and we confess it is not quite evident how the Russian alliance, if it exist, is to avail Persia. Besides this, England can recruit her army from the natives to any extent, as the able-bodied fighting men in India number more than twelve millions.

The tariff, in the opinion of the best informed journals, is not likely to be materially altered this session of Congress. Some of the interests which are to be affected by it will oppose all their influence to any reduction of the amount of protection afforded by the present tariff. A compromise of those interests, as represented in the House, by their friends respectively, is talked of, and may possibly be brought about, if Congress should manifest a determination to reduce the revenue, at this session, to the wants of the Government. Many members, and particularly of the "Republican" party, are quite willing to let the subject lie over till the next session.

THE VARIETIES.

In one day last week there were five tons of eels shipped to New York by a single town in Massachusetts.

The indications are that the bill to increase the pay of the army officers will pass both Houses of Congress at this session.

By the operation of a general law of the State of Maine, the charters of all the banks in that State will expire during the year 1857, and all have to wind up their affairs, unless rechartered by the Legislature now in session.

Dr. Benjamin Franklin said that he could tell where the good-natured people lived, by the ashes strewn over the ice upon the sidewalks of their residences.

Can't Come In.—The testimony before the committee on territories shows that there are not a thousand persons in the Gadsden purchase (Arizona), nor enough who can read or write to organize a Legislature.

A movement is on foot in the "up-town" or fashionable section of New York city to number all the private dwellings, in large figures, upon the glass plates over the front doors, rendering them visible at night as well as by day.

At 3 o'clock in Boston it is nearly 8 o'clock in the Atlantic Telegraph is completed, the afternoon papers here will contain the evening news from Parliament and Court.

James A. Bayard, Senator from Delaware, is said to be the best billiard player in the United States.

Arithmetic for Managers.—There are five Sunday newspapers in the city of New York, with an aggregate circulation of 100,000 copies. They charge \$2 each for advertising two squares—making an aggregate of \$10 a week. The united notoriety which they can give to any performance would be worth, in the aggregate, at least \$1,000. Add this to another \$1,000 lost through their united opposition and we have an aggregate loss of \$2,000 per week!

Sheriff Chissom in a Fix.—Sheriff Chissom, although in possession of the Gramercy Bank assets, and with the key of the safe in his pocket, finds himself in an awkward position, from the fact that he is unable to unlock the safe. The lock is one of the Lillie burglar proof construction, and is locked by a combination of numbers known only to the officers of the bank. The possession of the keys is no guarantee of an entrance. Chissom, however, does not despair of being able to show up the assets, although at present, to use a legal technicality, they are non-com-at-bus in-suff-c-bus.—*Lafayette Courier.*

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A Long Coil.—The condensers of the new Collins steamship Adriatic, invented Mr. Allen of the Novelty Works, New York, cool the steam by means of 21 miles of brass tubing, through which cold sea water is made to pass constantly by two pumps. The condensed steam is thus fed back into the boilers fresh. The brass tubing is cut into sections 12 feet long, so that the cooling power of the water passed through them must be nearly the same as if it were mixed with the steam in jets.

An entirely new route, over which a journey from the Carson Valley to Salt Lake was made in only seventeen days, has just been discovered. The distance is said to be three hundred miles shorter than any route previously discovered.

Two children, the daughter of a minister in California, died recently within five days of each other. Their names were Bertha and Amy. Bertha, a few moments before her departure, said: "Amy, come!" Amy died saying, "To-morrow I shall see Bertha!"

The word "bull," signifying a ludicrous blunder, became proverbial from the repeated blunders of one Bedish Bull, a London lawyer of the reign of Henry VII.

A Matrimonial Alliance.—Fashionable folks have ceased to marry. Now, according to Jenkins and his imitators, "they form a matrimonial alliance," upon which Susan Jane writes to inquire "if such an alliance is to be considered offensive and defensive?" Mr. Punch ventures to reply: "Offensive, when misfortune or difficulty is to be attacked and overcome; defensive when sorrow or sickness assails; and expensive when certain little parties, whether or not, will join in the compact."

FACTS ABOUT THE KORAN.—The Koran was written about A. D. 610. Its general aim was to unite the professors of idolatry and the Jews and Christians in the worship of one God—whose unity was the chief point inculcated—under certain laws and ceremonies, exacting obedience to Mahomet as the prophet. It was written in the Korish Arabic, and this language, which certainly possessed every fine quality, was said to be that of paradise. Mahomet asserted that the Koran was revealed to him, during a period of twenty-three years, by the Angel Gabriel.

The style of the volume is beautiful, fluent, and concise; and, where the majesty and attributes of God are described, it is sublime and magnificent. Mahomet admitted the divine mission both of Moses and Jesus Christ. According to Gibbon, the leading article of faith which Mahomet preached is compounded of an eternal truth and a necessary fiction, namely, that there is only one God, and that Mahomet is the apostle of God. The Koran was translated into Latin in 1143, and into English and other European languages about 1763. It is a rhapsody of 3,000 verses, divided into 114 sections.

A correspondent has sent us the following communication, and article from the New York Observer upon the condition and treatment of the inmates of New York poor-houses and prisons. We are satisfied that nothing of the kind will be found anywhere in Kentucky. In the jail in this city, the cleanliness and comfort of the prisoners is scrupulously and kindly attended to. We believe that the management of both our almshouse and workhouse is unobjectionable. These institutions in this and other Southern States are not only under the supervision of the municipal and State authorities but are subjected to the inquisition of grand juries:

[For the Louisville Bulletin.]
Messrs. Editors: I cut the following astounding article from the New York Observer. It is possible that such atrocities are practiced in a Christian land; this report seems to be authentic. How is it with our poor-houses? Will some of your readers who have thoughtfully examined them please tell us how well they are managed? I long to be assured that they are just what they ought to be in every respect; for certainly the curse of God must fall upon the State or city in which exist such abominations as have been found in New York. "The poor we have always with us," and we are bound, not only by religion but by every principle of humanity, to see that they are comfortably provided for.

Yours,
POOR-HOUSE DEVELOPMENTS.—We are astounded and mortified at the disclosures made by the report of the Senate Committee on the condition of the Poor-Houses in the State of New York. We have not a copy of the document in hand, but we learn from the Albany Journal that the condition of some of the county poor-houses, as described therein, is almost incredible. They are badly built, worse arranged, not half warmed, and not at all ventilated. The unfortunate tenants of these places, when they are not starved, and fed upon vegetable soup, spoiled fish, and decaying vegetables, are lodged either in open sheds, where they freeze, or in close hovels, where they suffocate. They are crowded in tiers, they stink without attention, die without medicine, and are tossed into graves like brute beasts.

In one "institution" not less than one-fourth of its 137 inmates died (say rather were killed) in less than a single year! They literally stinked of Pestilence and putrefaction. While the same fare thus badly the insane fare worse. Blows and chains are the only prescriptions for men, mind, and the idiot pounded without attention, die without medicine, and are tossed into graves like brute beasts. In one "institution" not less than one-fourth of its 137 inmates died (say rather were killed) in less than a single year! They literally stinked of Pestilence and putrefaction. While the same fare thus badly the insane fare worse. Blows and chains are the only prescriptions for men, mind, and the idiot pounded without attention, die without medicine, and are tossed into graves like brute beasts.

In many of the jails, while the bodily treatment is better, the moral influences are even worse. The witness is locked in with the thief, the boy and the girl, the honest and the dishonest, the hardened convict—learning their ways and their wickedness. It would be unjust to include all jails and poor-houses in one condemnation. Some are neat, comfortable, orderly, and well adapted to improve and restrain their inmates. Some are even models of their kind. But their number is sadly few.

The Supervisors, who should see and correct these abuses, sometimes do not visit the place once a year, sometimes not during their term of office. Not unfrequently contractors are permitted to grind their shins, and to make the miserable wretches and then starve them in return. In many of the jails, while the bodily treatment is better, the moral influences are even worse. The witness is locked in with the thief, the boy and the girl, the honest and the dishonest, the hardened convict—learning their ways and their wickedness. It would be unjust to include all jails and poor-houses in one condemnation. Some are neat, comfortable, orderly, and well adapted to improve and restrain their inmates. Some are even models of their kind. But their number is sadly few.

OFFICIAL.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

THURSDAY EVENING, JAN. 22, 1857.

President—David L. Beatty, president, and all the members, except Ald. Taylor.

CLAIMS ALLOWED.

M. Howard \$63, for keeping steam fire engine horses, in full;

Ben Gambrell and others \$100, for repairing entrances to court house;

Louisville Gas Company, for \$3,959 32, for public lights;

J. M. Summers \$420, for repairing public pumps;

P. Means, \$60 80, for gravel furnished on Broadway;

J. Dennis \$120, for making bridge across Southern Ditch at Fifteenth street;

John Timmons \$150, for repairing hooks and ladders;

Alms-house \$434 89, to pay expenses for Dec., 1856;

Joseph Robb \$8 75 and \$10 50, for coal.

A claim of \$90, in favor of Joe Combs, for cash paid for repairing alley between Main, Market, Fifth, and Sixth streets, was referred to Street Committee of the Western District.

Two reports were read from Wm. Badgett, sexton of the Western Cemetery, which were filed.

A resolution from the Common Council, allowing W. B. Hardin \$5, for use of his house at the Presidential election, was referred to the Committee on Elections.

The Common Council having refused to concur with this Board in the amendments to the ordinance regulating licenses for porkhouses, on motion a committee of conference was asked, and Alderman Shotwell was appointed.

A resolution from the Common Council authorizing an office to be erected in the Falls City Market, for the master thereof, at a cost not to exceed \$30, was referred to the Sinking Fund Committee.

On motion, the bond of J. W. Gray, city engineer, was approved.

A claim of \$74 07 in favor of Charles Obst, amount of judgment against the city, was referred to the Finance Committee.

A resolution from the Common Council authorizing the Mayor and President of each Board to select a competent engineer to survey the coal and iron fields of Kentucky, at a cost not to exceed \$1,000, was referred to the Revision Committee, and, after proper investigation, Alderman Shotwell, from said committee, presented the following report, which was received and adopted:

The Revision Committee of the Board of Aldermen of the city of Louisville, to whom was referred a report and resolution passed by the Common Council on the 15th inst., have read the report and carefully considered the resolution, which recommends the appointment of an "engineering party," at a cost to the city not to exceed one thousand dollars, to explore the great middle coal fields of the Mississippi Valley, with a view to their being made available to the city through the means of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, respectfully report against its passage for the following reasons, to-wit:

Your committee fully recognize the great advantages and approve the propriety of such a connection, believing many benefits would arise from it. But your committee do think the object sought cannot be attained by the passage of the resolution referred to, nor by an appropriation of the public money by the City Council for such object, without first obtaining from the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company terms for the transportation of coal over their road, which, in connection with the cost over a branch railroad, should both be combined and submitted on a firm and fixed rate of tariff for transportation, before the city can with propriety decide on any proposition of expenditure; and, besides this, a coal company should first be formed, and it should be a party to any proposal to the city to render the facts so that the Council and the citizens generally could see what they were before any definite action was taken.

Your committee would recommend that, in lieu of passing the proposed resolution, involving an expenditure on an uncertainty of any practicable result, that a resolution be passed in connection with the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company to the subject of a branch of their road to tap the most eligible and extensive coal fields in this district.

This company now have in their employ an experienced, able, and practical engineer, with all the equipments necessary to a proper investigation of this subject, to cause such an exploration to be made satisfactory, and further to investigate the probable quantity and quality of coal within our reach, with an approximate estimate of the cost of the same delivered in the city, with this information, which the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company are vastly interested in obtaining, should it be found favorable to the consummation of such an enterprise.

Your committee think the Railroad Co. would at once open books for the subscription of stock in a branch of their railroad, which would be readily taken, and the road soon made, and upon the organization of a coal company, with the co-operation of the railroads, uniting in a proposal to deliver coal to our citizens, at a price which would justify the city in assuming the responsibility, then for her to do so, to any extent her citizens' interest might require, on terms submitted in equity, specifically defined and set forth, but not until then.

A. L. SHOTWELL, Chairman.

A resolution from the Common Council in reference to taking the census of the city for the year 1857, as a substitute for a resolution of this Board, was rejected and the Board voted to adhere to the original resolution.

A resolution from the Common Council, directing the auditor to balance up the various appropriation accounts on his books, was referred to the Finance Committee.

Thomas H. Crawford, assessor, made known his nominations of assistant assessors, and, on motion, a resolution was adopted to meet in joint session at 8½ o'clock this evening, for the purpose of electing assistant assessors.

Ald. Kaye, from the Committee on Finance, reported in favor of the sales lists of J. J. T. Murray and N. L. McClelland, tax-collectors of the Western District, with the corrections made, which was adopted.

An ordinance from the Common Council, fixing the salary of the Assistant Assessors as a substitute for an ordinance of this Board, was received and passed in lieu of the original ordinance.

Ald. Weatherford, from the Committee on Streets of the Eastern District, reported a resolution from the Common Council approving the appointment for digging and walling a well at the corner of Clay and Fulton streets, W. R. Gray contractor; which was adopted.

Ald. Weatherford, from same, reported an ordinance from the Common Council to dig and wall a well at the corner of Third and Market streets; which was read, rule suspended, and passed.

Ald. Weatherford, from the same, reported a contract executed by C. Reppert to dig and wall a well at the corner of Clay and Laurel streets, which was approved.

Ald. Howard, from the Street Committee of the Western District, reported a resolution from the Common Council authorizing the Mayor to contract for repairing the well at the corner of Seventh and Walnut streets, which was adopted.

Ald. Shotwell, by leave, submitted a proposition from Dr. H. M. Bullitt to liquidate his last note to the city, for account of James C. Alexander, which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

JOINT SESSION.

The two Boards assembled, when Geo. Mullikin was duly elected Assistant Assessor for the Western District.

Wm. H. Watts was also elected Assistant Assessor for the Eastern District, and Joe. Jeans was elected License Inspector.

On motion, the joint session arose.

SEPARATE SESSION.

Ald. Weatherford, from Hospital Committee, reported a resolution granting auction license to C. N. Carder, which was adopted.

Ald. Howard, from Alms House Committee, reported a resolution from the Common Council authorizing the Trustees of the Alms House to rent from Jos. A. Graves, administrator of N. Winn, deceased, nine acres of ground, which was adopted.

A report was read from the Joint Committee on Wharf, establishing the fact that the city is not liable for rents on the wharf property owned by Preston's heirs since November, 1855, which was concurred in and adopted.

Ald. Shotwell, by leave, introduced a resolution allowing the sum of \$100 to be expended in the purchase of wood for the alms-house, which was adopted.

A resolution from the Common Council, allowing K. P. Thixton \$24 75 for making brick sewer at the corner of Main and Thirteenth streets, was adopted.

On motion, a resolution was adopted to adjourn until Thursday, the 29th inst., at 6½ o'clock P. M. Whereupon the Board adjourned.

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INTERESTING STATISTICS OF LOWELL.

A correspondent of the Richmond Enquirer furnishes the following interesting statistics in relation to Lowell:

While in Lowell, I was furnished by the agent of one of the corporations with the statistics of the Lowell corporations.

The Merrimack Man Co. was first incorporated, which was in 1828. There are now 12 corporations, with a total capital stock of \$13,900,000. There are 52 mills, 292,234 spindles, and 11,774 looms. Eight thousand eight hundred and twenty-five persons are employed. Two million two hundred and forty-six yards of cotton, 20,000 yards of woolen, 25,000 yards of carpet, and 60 rugs are manufactured per week.

Twenty-eight thousand three hundred and fifty tons of hard coal, 31,300 bushels of charcoal, 200 cords of wood, 60,717 gallons of sperm and 20,000 gallons of lard oil, 1,693,100 pounds of starch, and 1,545 barrels of flour are used in the mills in one year. Six hundred and ninety thousand pounds of cotton are used each week. The wheels used are the best, turbine, and a wheel improved by Mr. Francis. The average wages of females, clear of board, per week, \$2. Average wages of males, clear of board, per day, 80 cents.

The population of Lowell in 1828 was 3,532. In 1856 the population was 37,000. The boarding houses, the corporations, and are under the charge of discreet matrons. Several permanent iron ladders, leading from the roof to the basements of the factory buildings and communicating with the windows of each story by platforms with iron railings afford means of escaping in the event of fire. The whole Merrimack river is made tributary to the different corporations.

THE SLAVE TRADE FLOURISHING.—According to Mr. J. S. Thrasher, from 1821 to 1854 nearly 300,000 negroes were brought to the island of Cuba. In 1817 the relative proportion of the whites to the blacks in the island was as 29 to 33; and in 1851 it was as 28 to 44.

The London Times also contains some interesting statistics in relation to the African slave trade. From 1845 to 1856 there were imported successively, year by year, into Brazil from Africa the following batches of slaves: 17,435, 19,095, 22,849, 19,453, 50,324, 56,172, 60,000, 54,000, and 23,000.

We learn, says the Philadelphia Inquirer, from these and other figures, that from 1842 to 1845 the slave traffic, though apparently declining, was at an extraordinary rate, whereas, in 1846 it received an extraordinary impulse which for four successive years nearly trebled its result. It is unnecessary to add that this increase coincided with those legislative acts which opened the British markets to Brazilian sugars. In 1850, however, though the sugar trade retained all its freedom, the importation of slaves fell to 23,000—scarcely one-half its recent amount—and in the next year the returns were more remarkable still.

Theological Conference Between Protestants and Catholics.—A conference was held on the 2d of September last between four priests and four Protestant ministers, at Divonne, for discussing the principles of Protestantism and Romanism. There were about twenty witnesses present. The representatives of Protestantism were Bungeur (the celebrated author of the "Council of Trent" and other well-known theological works), and Jaquet, minister of the national church at Geneva; Guers, of the free church of Geneva; and Bois, of Valence, in France. One of the priests was Mermillod, the editor of the "Annales Catholiques de Geneve" and the author of several polemical works against Protestantism. Official minutes could not be published, because the parties could not agree on them. But Rev. Mr. Bungeur has published the Protestant and one of the priests the Catholic report on the conference. It is worth noticing that a conference of this kind has been repeatedly offered by Protestant ministers in England to Dr. Cahill, the oracle of the Irish Catholics, and, in our country, to Orestes Brownson, but has always been declined.

A biography of Robespierre in an Irish paper concludes thus: "This extraordinary man left no children behind him except a brother, who was killed at the same time."

A PREPARED BREATH.—What lady or gentleman would remain under the curse of a disagreeable breath when, by using the "Balm of a Thousand Flowers," as a dentifrice, would not only render it sweet, but leave the teeth white as alabaster? Many persons do not know their breath is bad, and the subject is so delicate their friends will never mention it. Pour a single drop of the "Balm" on your tooth-brush and wash the teeth night and morning. A fifty-cent bottle will last a year.

A BEAUTIFUL COMPLEXION may easily be acquired by using the "Balm of a Thousand Flowers." It will remove tan, pimples, and freckles from the skin, leaving it of a soft and rosy hue. Wet a towel, pour on two or three drops, and wash the face night and morning.

SHAVING MADE EASY.—Wet your shaving brush in either warm or cold water, pour on two or three drops of "Balm of a Thousand Flowers," rub the beard well, and it will make a beautiful soft lather, much facilitating the operation of shaving.

Price only 50 cents. Fetteridge & Co., proprietors. R. A. Robinson, J. S. Morris & Sons, and Bell, Talbot, & Co., agents for Louisville. Scribner & Devol, agents for New Albany.

april jkbbdd&weonly

B. H. McCOWN'S MALE SCHOOL,

Situated on the Louisville and Frankfort Railroad, 12 miles from Louisville.

WILL commence its second session 28th January. Terms per session of 21 weeks—Boarding \$20, and Tuition \$14 to \$20.

Pupils will be admitted at any time during the term and charged accordingly. j21 jkbb

Dr. King's Dispensary.

DR. A. KING, a practitioner of New York for the last thirty years, has opened a Dispensary on Market, bet. First and Second, nearly opposite the Graham House, Louisville, for the treatment of Private Diseases, such as Gonorrhea, Syphilis, and the diseases of the skin and other derangements growing out of neglect or imperfect cure. His long experience and success enable him to act with confidence. All those whose private cases he may meet assured of having the disease effectually cured and every vestige of the difficulties perfectly eradicated from their constitutions.

For a cure of gonorrhea or recent date effectually cured in a few days by an operation which causes no pain. Where a stricture exists, general denudation of the whole constitution must ensue, a continuance of which will bring on a train of symptoms to be dreaded, and will undermine the constitution and cause premature old age.

SEMINAL WEAKNESS.—Particular attention will be given to this disease, and the consequences growing out of it, brought on, in many cases, by the destructive habits of inconsiderate youth and excessive indulgence of the passions, which undermine the constitution, rendering the subject unfit for either business or society, and causing premature old age.

Persons abroad, by writing and stating their cases, will receive advice and medicine by mail, and directions to their address, with necessary directions for using the same.

The strictest secrecy observed in all cases. j21 jkbb

Office hours at the Dispensary from 9 o'clock in the morning to 5 o'clock in the evening. 98 weonly

VALENTINES! VALENTINES!

A NEW and complete assortment just received and for sale wholesale and retail by

CRUMP & WELSH, 54 Fourth st., near Market.

N. B. Orders from the country filled with dispatch and accuracy at lowest rates.

Valentines for 1857.

C. HAGAN & CO., Louisville, Ky., are now receiving a large and complete assortment of Valentines for the coming season, to which we respectfully call your attention and solicit your order. Our terms are usual credit. Sales positive. None sent on commission.

Our Valentines embrace all the various kinds and qualities that are manufactured, from 5 cents to \$5, including a great variety of Comical Valentines, Valentine Envelopes, Cards, Motions, and stationery of every kind pertaining to the business. Call or send your orders to

C. HAGAN & CO., 54 Fourth st., near Market.

By Packages of Valentines of \$1 to \$25 can be sent by mail, with an additional expense to the buyer of one cent each. j20 jkbb&w4

Magic Watches.

We have on hand large assortment of fine Watches, of our own importation, and the most elegant styles, which we are prepared to make to order at such prices as to make it an object to examine our stock before purchasing. We invite all to call and see.

JOHN KITT & CO., Main st. j19 jkbb

Dissolution.

THE firm heretofore doing business under the style of CRUTCHER & MILLER has been dissolved by mutual consent. James L. Crutcher, having sold his interest to Jno. A. Miller, withdraws from the concern. Jno. A. Miller is charged with the settlement of the business. Either party to sign in liquidation. JAMES L. CRUTCHER, JNO. A. MILLER.

